THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1841. [NUMBER 21.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Capt. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1841.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
	H. M.	H. M.	
18 Thursday	6 56	5 30	For February, 1841.
19 Friday	6 55	5 31	
20 Saturday	6 54	5 32	H. M.
21 Sunday	6 53	5 33	Full 6 3 31 even'g.
22 Monday	6 51	5 34	Last 13 1 2 morn.
23 Tuesday	6 50	5 35	New 21 5 46 morn.
24 Wednesday	6 49	5 36	First 28 9 23 aft'n.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of March.

S. R. NYE HUTCHISON, *Principal.*

Feb. 4, 1841. 122

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MR. HAMPTON will open a School for the Tuition of Young Ladies on the Piano, on Monday the 15th instant. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite the Female Academy, on the following terms:

For Session of five months, in advance, $16
do. do. do. do. at end of Session, 20

Mrs. H. has had considerable experience in Teaching, and pledges her untiring exertions to the improvement of her pupils, she hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

Charlotte, Feb. 11, 1841. 121

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has purchased the entire

Stock of Goods,

formerly owned by N. R. Taylor, and removed them to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Taylor, Harris & Co., which he offers at very reduced prices for Cash, or on short time to those who intend to pay promptly. He hopes by close attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage from the public at large.

W. S. PERRY.

Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1841. 121

NOTICE.

A Trustee of Jonathan Dunean, dec'd., I will sell, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March next, proceed to sell, at the late residence of said deceased, all the property specified in said deed of Trust, consisting of about 200 acres of Land, lying on the great road from Statesville to Charlotte, within 3 miles of Davidson College, and an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment,

—ALSO—

One Negro Boy,

about 20 to 25 years of age, a good field or house hand, smart and intelligent,

5 head of HORSES, Cattle and HOGS,

One Still and Worm, One Wagon,

and other articles not necessary to mention. 12 months' credit will be given and bond and approved security required.

EDWIN TEMPLETON, *Trustee.*

Feb. 1, 1841. 122

Apprentices Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two Apprentices to the Printing Business. They will be boarded in his own family, and proper attention paid to their moral and intellectual, as well as mechanical improvement. Application should be made immediately.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, Feb. 11, 1841. 121

WM. RANNEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he will execute PORTRAITS in oil, of all sizes. Likenesses warranted at moderate terms. He can be seen by application at the house of Mr. Sumner.

Feb. 1, 1841. 121f

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,

WHOLESALE.

DICK & HOLMES

HAVE now in store 500 Bales and Cases of Brown and Bleached GOODS, of the most popular brands, with an extensive supply of Printed and Dyed GOODS, also, a large and general assortment of all the leading staple articles necessary to make up a complete Stock for the most extensive Country Store.

As agents for several Manufacturers, we are constantly supplied by direct importation, with a general assortment of

Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Hosiery, Silk & Cotton Umbrellas, &c.,

all of which we offer at our usual low prices, for Cash or Notes with Town Acceptances.

DICK & HOLMES.

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,
No. 17 Vendue Range,
Charleston S. C.

Jan. 23, 1841. 121

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg county and all others interested, are hereby notified that the next Term of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County will be opened and held on the 4th Monday of February, and continue for one week and no longer. Sellers, Jurors, Witnesses and Officers will attend accordingly. T. M. ALEXANDER, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 28, 1841. 121

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

NOTICE.

THE Store of Caldwell & Shankle is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern by Book Account will please come forward and close them immediately either by Cash or Note. Wm. F. Avra will attend to closing the books at their old stand.

ANDREW SPRINGS.
A. J. SHANKLE.

Concord, Jan. 19, 1841. 18tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. Flinn, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle immediately, or the same will be put in suit for collection. Those having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Jan. 25, 1841. 18tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the late residence of Daniel McAuley, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 23d of February next,

One Negro Boy,

between 20 and 25 years old,

5 or 6 head of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.—Terms of Sale, twelve months' credit, the purchaser giving bond and security.

DAVID A. CALDWELL,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Jan. 25, 1840. 122

☞ All persons having claims against the estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward without delay and settle their accounts and save cost.

D. A. CALDWELL, *Admr.*

☞ To the Public.

ALL persons are forewarned against contracting with George Pettus, sen'r., hereafter for Lumber, at my Saw Mill on Little Sugar Creek, except by the consent of Barnet McKee, who is my sole agent for taking in bills and selling Lumber.

STEPHEN PETTUS.

Jan. 27, 1841. 18tf

NEW JAIL

TO BUILD.

THE subscribers will receive sealed proposals for building a JAIL in the town of Concord, until the 23d day of March next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of brick on a stone foundation, 43 feet long, 35 feet broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered in by the 15th of November next, and the contract completed by the 15th November, 1842. The contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1840 by the 15th October next, which amounts to about $1,500, and $2500 annually until the whole is paid. Bond with approved security will be required of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract for the same, can see the plan and specifications of the building by applying to either of the undersigned at Concord.

L. B. KRIMMINGER, WM. BARRINGER, R. W. ALLISON, } *Commissioners.*

Concord, Cabarrus county,
Jan. 25, 1841. 124

☞ The Carolina Watchman and Whig Banner will advertise until 15th March, and forward acct.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE COOK—brought up to the business. Also a Seamstress accustomed to house work of any kind, knitting, &c.

Apply to D. R. DUNLAP.

Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1841. 121

The subscriber must pay his debts—he therefore calls upon those indebted to him to pay up, and in order that there may be no excuse, he agrees to receive any kind of produce that can be converted into money, at the market price. Those who do not avail themselves of these advantages, will be called on by an officer after February Court, without respect to persons. D. R. DUNLAP.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE;

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January 1841.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

Asheville N. C., Oct. 20 1840.

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

E. M. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has returned again to Charlotte. This place he now considers as his residence, which he hopes will give satisfaction to those that he has operated upon in his past practice; and those that may call hereafter will have an opportunity always of returning upon him if their work should prove bad. This should not be overlooked that *he warrants all his work*, and considers himself bound for any that may fail on the account of unfaithfulness in the operation.

He expects to visit occasionally the surrounding Towns and Villages. When absent he will always make it known through the papers.

☞ All Orders left with Col. M. W. Alexander, or sent to the Post Office at this place, will be attended to promptly.

Room at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

Jan. 20, 1841. 17tf

Mrs. MARY PORTER,
Milliner & Mantua-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY returns her thanks to her friends, for the liberal encouragement she has received. She is still prepared to accommodate her friends; and in addition to her business she has purchased, and will continue to keep on hand, an assortment of

Silks, Satins, Muslins, Muslin de laine, Ginghams & Calicos,

suitable for Ladies Dresses, which she is prepared to make up to order. Also, she intends to keep on hand a handsome assortment of

Ladies Cloaks.

She will also have a supply of SILK BONNETS from 93 to $5.

Those indebted to her for work are requested to settle either by CASH or Note, by the 1st of March. Cash would be preferred, as she wants money to renew her stock of Goods and pay what she owes at the North.

Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1841. 16tf

☞ DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Taylor, Harris & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by Note or Book Account are requested to call at the Store lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Elms and settle the same by CASH immediately, as longer indulgence will not be granted. The business of the firm must be settled.

R. R. TAYLOR.
S. A. HARRIS.
G. C. MARVIN.

Jan'y. 1, 1841. 16tf

N. B. R. R. Taylor is authorized to settle all business of the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his former patrons and the public generally that he has removed the entire Stock of Goods lately owned by Taylor, Harris & Co. to the Brick Store, formerly occupied by W. W. Elms, which he will sell as low for CASH, (or to punctual dealers,) as any other man in the Place. All that he asks is, that the generous public will call and examine his Stock before they purchase elsewhere.

S. A. HARRIS.

Jan'y. 13, 1841. 16tf

2 Young Negroes for Sale.

A GIRL and BOY, any person wishing to purchase such property for Cash, will please call at this Office.

Jan. 11, 1841. 16tf

NO MISTAKE.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the steamer Swan's Lighters a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries and Hardware, &c.

which they offer for Sale at the lowest Cash prices. Persons wishing Good Bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. They will also attend to any

Commission Business.

They will receive and forward either Goods or Produce, to or from Charleston or New York, on as accommodating terms as any other house in this Town. Call second door above B. McIntosh's, on Front St.

ROSSER & GREGORIE.

Cheraw, S. C., Dec. 1, 1840. now3m

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above article, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

B. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

SPOONER'S PATENT

HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent.—They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general that they have removed from T. S. Alexander's, old stand to the south east wing of Leroy Spring's, brick building where they will continue to carry on the Tailoring Business.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

Dec. 22, 1840.

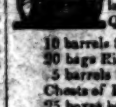
NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the people generally, that he is now living at the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Harris, and is prepared to take Young Ladies as BOARDERS, at $8 per month. The place is very private and very convenient to the Academy. No pains will be spared to render those who may board with him comfortable.

B. P. BOYD.

Dec. 26, 1840. 119

GROCERIES.



THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, a large stock of *GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.*, consisting of

10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities,
20 bags Rio COFFEE,
5 barrels Loaf SUGAR,
Chests of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do new crop Malaga RAISINS
10,000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grind Stones, assorted sizes
2 Tierces RICE,
6 qr. casks fine Champaigne BRANDY,
5 do do old Cognac do
5 do do Holland GIN,
5 do do Old Madeira WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,

and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only wholesale or retail.

R. H. BRALY.

Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1840. 121

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhees,** and 2 well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

Our Blessings more than our Crosses.—Consider that our good days are generally more in number than our evil days, our days of prosperity (such, I mean, as is suitable to our condition and circumstances) than our days of adversity. This is most certain, though most of us are apt to cast our accounts otherwise. How many days of (at least competent) health we enjoy for one day of grevious sickness! How many days of ease, for one of pain! How many blessings, for a few crosses! For one danger that hath surprised us, how many scores of dangers have we escaped, and some of them very narrowly! But, alas! we write our mercies in the dust, but our afflictions we engrave in marble; our memory serves us too well to remember the latter, but we are strangely forgetful of the former. And this is the greatest cause of our thankfulness, discontent and mourning. —*Bishop Hall.*

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH,

ON THE

PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina, said he was far from concurring with the honorable senator (Mr. Benton) in the opinion that there was any incongruity between the bill under consideration and the proposed amendment; and far less did he concur in the justice or the propriety of denouncing the amendment as monstrous, as an unfair mode of assault, as, in short, as enormity. The truth is, (said Mr. M.) there is no one who looks at the various movements which are made in relation to the public lands, and the various questions which come up here, that does not perceive that a consideration of one of them necessarily and properly calls up the consideration of all the rival and alternative propositions.

As to the pre-emption bill now before the Senate, it is impossible to form a just estimate of it, and come to right conclusions, unless we consider it in connexion with all the other measures of its friends—unless we consider it (as it is) a part of a great system—as an element in the great scheme of definitive and ultimate disposition of the vast public domain of the country.

It is, in truth, in the language of the honorable senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Anderson,) the first step to a final disposition of the public domain. I thank the senator for this explicit and manly avowal of the purposes and views of the friends of this measure. The first step to a final disposition of the public domain! Yes, sir; it is the first step in the race where each struggles to be first in the great work of squandering and scattering this more than princely domain to all the winds of Heaven, by bestowing it in largesses, by giving it to schemers and speculators, and inviting to its occupation all the ends of the earth, the bandit of the Appenines, the mercenary Swiss, the hungry loafer of the cities of the old world, the offal of the disgorged jails, penitentiaries, and houses of correction of foreign countries—all, all are invited by this bill to mingle with our American citizens, and seize upon the public lands, and appropriate them, excluding the old States, whose property in common with their sisters they are, from any substantial and equal participation in this common property of them all.

I confess (said Mr. M.) that I am at a loss to determine which is the more objectionable, the principle or the details of this bill. To me, it seems the crudest, the most jejune, and the least safely guarded that I have ever known to be introduced into the Senate. It being, however, a sort of wholesale disposition of this vast property, without equivalent or consideration, the details can be of but little moment, except to exhibit to a curious observer what vast results may be found in connexion with the weakest bungling.

This bill goes to revolutionize the whole system of pre-emption itself, as that has heretofore existed, and in the end to abrogate the whole land system, which has been built up and consolidated through a series of years, by so much care and labor, and which has extorted praise and eulogium from all sides of this Chamber. Heretofore, when settlement had gone in advance of a regular disposition of the public lands, and the hardy pioneers had shown evidence of good citizenship by habits of honest labor, Congress, out of tenderness for the citizen, and a scrupulous desire that every one should enjoy the avails of his own labor, have overlooked the original intrusion, and in a liberal and parental spirit given the right of pre emption, so that every one might continue to enjoy the humble dwelling and other improvements, the result of the sweat of his own brow and the work of his hands. This was pure bounty, unmixed gratuity, conferred by a Government unwilling to repress or thwart the energies and enterprise of these hardy men, who had sought upon the dark brow of the wilderness a resting place for their wives and their children. It was a kind concession to the restless energies of this Anglo-American race of ours, which, though a little too unobservant of the rights of others, yet had the hearts, the hands, the wishes, the purposes, and the patriotic aspirations of American citizens—a race that loved their country, loved liberty, and were ready to peril all they had in enterprises, dangerous or otherwise, in defence of their country. It may be that, in any aspect, financial or political, the occasional and judicious interposition of Congress in their behalf was wise, as most indubitably it was kind, liberal, and parental. All these cases were retrospective, overlooking initiative error, and quieting these hardy pioneers in their homes, their titles, and all the fruits of their labor. If this legislation was somewhat unjust to the old States, yet it was kind, and upon the whole may not have been unwise.

But now, for the first time, it is proposed to hold out standing lures and temptations to the whole world, to come and seize upon our public domain. To sustain this sweeping prospective measure, I have heard doctrines avowed more objectionable than the measure itself, from which my judgment revolts, and which, I am confident, could they be submitted directly to the whole American people, would be indignantly, if not contemptuously, rejected. I say this bill invites the whole world, aliens as well as citizens, to come and take possession of our public domain; and how? Under any rule? According to any uniform regulation? No, no, sir. The bounty is held out to the swiftest foot and the strongest man; these are to seize, and defend what has been seized, with all the means that God and Nature have placed in their hands. And all this work of confusion and demoralization is to be sanctioned by this grave body; or, to be invited, solicited by our legislation.

If we were a weak and feeble nation, physically unable to defend our liberties, we might indeed hold out indecements to foreigners to bring to our assistance the protection of their physical force. But but if come to this: that we are obliged to invite foreigners to assist us in the defence of our heritage of liberty! To bring amongst us the arts of civilization? To enhance our power, either moral or physical? Can any one believe that we are reduced to a necessity like this? No, sir. The friends of the measure would cast back such a taunt with scorn and indignation. What then? Can any one doubt that this bill is the first step towards the squandering and wasting the public domain, so far as the old States are concerned? That the new States feel as a fetter, that galls their over excited sensibility, the claim of the old States to land within their limits? To get rid of this, and to make the destruction of the rights of the old States sudden and complete, it is proposed to invest with the highest privilege of American freemen, foreigners not naturalized. To give to alien strangers, who will come and take, what indisputably belongs to all the States in common. And this to assuage a painful sensibility, an overwrought pride, that will concede nothing to those who have given them every thing. As if not content with the desecration of our rights of property, it is contended that these favored aliens shall also exercise the rights of suffrage—the highest rights of freemen, and be endowed by these States with the elective franchise, in disregard to Congress and all the co States.

I mean not (said Mr. M.) to go into the argument of this incidental question, momentous and alarming as it would be, did we not feel confident that it will ever be met by the real people of the United States with a stern and uncompromising resistance. The doctrine is anti national; it is incompatible with the very conception of a political community endowed with the power of perpetuating its institutions. No nation that I know of, that had risen to the dignity of an independent community, ever tolerated the indiscriminate admission of foreigners and alien influences to a full participation in its elections and its government. What is our case? Who effected our revolution? The people of the respective states. They had formed independent political communities. These states, before the adoption of the federal constitution, did of right exercise the power of determining who should be considered citizens and entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens. They further rightfully regulated the terms and conditions upon which aliens might be adopted in the community, with all the rights and privileges of free citizens. Who did, and might rightfully do, all this? The people of the states.—Who could gainsay it? Could the Englishman, the Hollander, the Italian, or the Pole? Unquestionably not. Who then? None but the people of the states.

By the adoption of the Constitution, each state conferred upon the general government as a common agent, all those powers which it could better exercise for the benefit of the whole than could the states respectively for themselves; reserved to the states such as could be best exercised by and for themselves. This common agent had in charge all our foreign relations, and had the regulation of all our intercourse with foreign powers. This federal government and these state governments were made by and for the people of the United States and their posterity. The power of passing uniform laws of naturalization of foreigners was conferred on the common agent—the federal government. This grant passed the whole power. Such was the opinion of the enlightened and able contemporaneous writers in the Federalist; such has been the uniform opinion of every respectable writer on constitutional law, as far as I know; such has been the exposition in a majority of the States, as I suppose; certainly such has been the exposition in North Carolina by all its authorities, judicial and legislative. The distribution of political power in the states, as well as the general government, rests upon a right enumeration of the people of the respective States. Our whole political scheme rests upon it. It was provident therefore, that, in a matter so immediately affecting the relative power of the states, there should be some uniform rule regulating accessions from abroad of aliens, with habits, feelings, and principles often alien, not to say hostile, to the genius and spirit of our institutions. Such a provision is conformable to the general sense of mankind in all ages in well-regulated political communities. Hence I regard the provision in the constitution of Illinois, as in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and of course void, and that a persistence in the enumeration of aliens as citizens, so as to affect the relations of political power between her and the other states, and the permitting of them to exercise the elective franchise so as to affect the action of the government common to all the states, would be in bad faith and clearly violatory of their common bond.

The question is not whether Congress can prescribe the qualifications which shall constitute a voter in the States. No one contends for any such thing. The States can each prescribe for itself in every respect, except where inhibited by the conferring of the power on the General Government, and those who are empowered to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature may also vote for members of Congress, and none others. The only difficulty is, not in the non-existence, but in the application of the remedy, in our

es where the States shall pronounce their constitutional authority. If, however, the authorities of this Government can, in such a case, (they can apply to the courts,) if a citizen shall vote for a member of the House of Representatives upon a question of contested election, the House may take jurisdiction and settle the case.

[Hon. Mr. Wright, of New York, asked, what will you do in the case of a Senator elected to the body by a Legislature in part formed by the votes of aliens?

Mr. B. said the only difficulty consisted in applying the remedy. In the case put, great delicacy and inconvenience might arise, perhaps insuperable—and so in many other cases that might be put. What would the Senator do in the case where a majority of the States should decline or refuse to elect Senators to this Chamber? In the latter case it would operate at once to the destruction of the Government, and yet I know of no remedy. The truth is, in our complex political system, much has been left, and, of necessity, must have been left, to the good faith of the States, the authors and creators of our system. And perhaps, in every case where a practical remedy is not provided, it was deemed safe to leave it to the good faith and good sense of the parties to the covenant. But I have turned aside to this incidental question mainly to enter my protest against the doctrines avowed; and to show that North Carolina, in that good faith which has always characterized her relations with this Government, holds that the adoption of the Federal Constitution has abrogated her constitutional provision for the naturalization of aliens, and that she may not swell her relative power in the Confederacy, either by the conversion of aliens or the permitting of them to exercise the elective franchise.

I said in the outset, that I found great difficulty in determining, in reference to the present bill, which was the more objectionable, its principle or its details. In respect to the latter, they have been exposed by various Senators so fully and clearly, that "he who runs may read." When before now has it been proposed to hold our temptations and rewards to infants, who by law owe allegiance to the head of their family? When before now has it been proposed, for the sake of encouraging emigration, to break up domestic relations—those primeval bonds of society which it is of so much importance to keep sacred and intact? The ambition that looks to the highest offices in the Republic, may have an interest in inviting into the *melee* all infants that, at the end of the next four years, may be invested with the right of suffrage. This bill holds out the same benevolent intentions towards widows. How excellent a virtue is benevolence! And how cheap, too, is the beneficence that confers bounties out of other people's goods and chattles, lands and tenements! But, like the witch's prophecy, while it keeps the promise to the ear, it breaks it to the hope. The whole is mere delusion—it is worse—it is imposture.—Such widows as reside in the immediate neighborhood of the lands to be settled may possibly get the benefits of the bill, but the great body of the destitute widows throughout the Union, and especially on the Atlantic frontier, will not be benefited a stiver.

Again, there is another principle in the bill more objectionable. Its operation is extended to land unsurveyed. The entire alien population of the globe as well as our citizens, are invited and tempted into our national domain before a chain carrier has entered upon it. Proclamation is made to all to come and seize upon our best spots, and they shall keep whatever they take.—Has any Government in the world acted upon a principle like this? Must it not inevitably lead to riot, bloodshed, and general confusion? Where have ever such lures been held out to alien interlopers, bandits, and scape-graces of foreign lands to come and seize upon so rich and inheritance,—and hold it by strong arm, or at the muzzle of the rifle? All they are required to do is to come upon the land, to build a log cabin or some other dwelling, and call it a settlement and the right of pre emption is fixed. How long are they required to occupy? A week, or a day, is sufficient; for no specific length of time is required by the bill. How many settlements may be made by the same person? The bill as introduced prescribed no limitation. A reluctant limitation to one in the same State, has been imposed by a vote of amendment; yet the same person may make the tour of all the frontier barrier of States and Territories, and in each, the work of a day may secure a quarter section of land in the most favored spots at the minimum price, and that too, on a credit, to be paid whenever, and only whenever, the convenience of the enterprising and travelled gentleman may seem best to admit of it. What a broadcast waste and squandering of this vast national property! The waste would be a reproach to the age, and the consequent riots, feuds, and confusion, would mark this measure as an epoch in the career of profligate wastefulness, of a discomfited, defeated, and desperate Administration. True it is, by an amendment, the same person shall be entitled to but one pre-emption. But what may hinder him from getting one in each and every State and Territory? Where are the guards? What check is provided? None, not one!

One of the amendments declares, that a man may not move off from a settled home and get a pre-emption by going on the public land in the same state. What prohibits his doing the thing by going into the next state or territory? or all the other states and territories? It is declared to be for the benefit of the poor, and yet a man on a fraction of forty acres may not have the benefit, while the wealthiest money holder may avail himself of the privilege. Admirable equality! The friends of the measure have refused to confine these bounties to the poor, worth not more than $1,000 or $500, and yet the man fixed to a poor spot of little value, with his wife and children, shall be prohibited, while the rich in bank stock, money, or other personal estate, shall enjoy it. This is one of the beauties of a scheme conceived in a spirit of such ardent devotion to the interests of the poor and laboring men!

But an objection yet stronger if possible, exists to the mode of adjusting and settling

I find, sir, in connexion [illegible] the former, the power of the [illegible] Territories, accompanied with such other information as was deemed useful in forming a just estimate of the value of this great national property. I find that, on the 30th of June, 1838, there remained in Ohio 2,564,347 acres of public land unsold. The land officers estimated the value of this more than two and a half millions of acres at $1,747,125, or nearly one million and three quarters of dollars. These lands had been offered and in market from seven to twenty-eight years, but little less than the half of them had been in market twenty years and upwards. They were represented as inferior, and to effect sales the prices ought to be graduated. Well, sir, on the 30th of September, 1837, some nine years thereafter, upwards of two millions of acres of these lands had been sold at the minimum of $1 25 per acre, realizing to the Treasury $2,726,599—exceeding the estimates of the officers, who ought to have been well informed, by the sum of $979,473, or nearly one million of dollars; there then remaining on hand nearly five hundred thousand acres, the most of which has since been sold at the Government price.

I find similar startling discrepancies between the estimated values and the sums actually realized from sales, applying to Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. In the St. Louis land district of Missouri, I find that on the 30th June, 1838, there remained of public lands unsold 2,219,426 acres. These lands were represented as having been in market under the Spanish Government for forty years, and under this Government for ten years. It was further represented that they had been so "picked and culled" that there did not remain one quarter section of first rate land. They were valued at different prices, but the great mass at 12½ cents per acre. The total value was estimated at $333,000, or about the third of a million of dollars.

Well, sir, again. On the 30th September, 1837, about nine years thereafter, the Treasury had realized $711,000 from these lands, a sum exceeding the estimated value of the whole of them by three hundred and seventy eight thousand dollars, and leaving there unsold 1,000,000 acres, much of which has been since sold at the Government price.

I have selected the St. Louis district simply because there we find a great bulk of intelligence, and might have expected more correct information from that than almost any other district, and yet from that what a startling difference between the estimates and the facts. I well remember how, nearly twenty years ago, these Halls were invoked in favor of a graduation bill, and how solemnly we were assured that the lands on which it was intended to operate never would bring the minimum price. It was argued in reply, and I thought with appearance of truth, that, as the country came to be gradually settled, and lines of communication should be opened by turnpikes and rail roads, or other facilities afforded, for the transportation of produce, the unsold lands would come by degrees to be contiguous to infant settlements, and would then go off at the Government price. In a dense population, every foot of land fit for cultivation, though poor, which yields any sort of timber, will go off at that price, in many instances, if for no other reason than to keep off a too near and inconvenient settlement.

In looking into the history of our settlements, it will be found generally, if not universally, true, that, as the country fills with population, the inferior and refuse lands come to be prized, and go off. And so, precisely in proportion as the population advances westwardly, and fills each locality, in the same proportion does land once regarded refuse go off. And so it will be to the end, excepting only those lands covered with irreclaimable swamps, or some other obstacle of like difficulty.

Such has been the experience of the old States. In my own, in the portion that I know best, lands that had been much worn fifty or eighty years ago, turned out and recovered with a new growth, cannot be bought any where there, as low as the Government price.

Sir, the grasping propensities of this Anglo American race of ours, with its Anglo Saxon blood, (said, I believe, sir, to be the greatest land robbers in the world,) would give the Government price, ay, and more, when the density of population threatened too near a propinquity of some disagreeable neighbor. [A laugh.]

In Alabama, I find, from this table, the most singular and extraordinary results.—There the population has filled, and is yet filling. In the Cahawba district nearly all the lands have been sold for three, four, and five times the amount of the estimated value by the land officers in 1828. And so it will be to the end. To the base of the Rocky Mountains, and when you shall have scaled their lofty summits, and passed to the western base, so it will continue to be, until the restless energies of our people shall be stayed by the broad Pacific. I would invoke the serious attention of Senators, more conversant with these subjects than I am, to the marked contrast between the estimates in 1828 and the actual results as proved by the sales. I will ask their attention to the singular accuracy with which the predictions of the opponents of graduation have been verified by the results. In Ohio they have been completely tested and verified. In Indiana, not so fully; but the experience is in a rapid process of developement, but all the indications augur similar results. In Missouri, the experiment is in its initiative process, but so far as it has gone it gives the most flattering promise of results equally satisfactory. And so of all the rest.

There is another feature of the bill to which I feel no less objection; and which has been an inadvertent on by the senator from Kentucky, near me, (Mr. Clay.) I think it presents a strong objection to the bill. The government once felt severely the inconvenience of the credit system in reference to the sale of our public lands.—Its evils will not soon be forgotten. This

[illegible] all system of credit, and practically and substantially do away all [illegible] man comes on a tract of land before he pays for it, and is to pay the it within a year.—How are you to get rid of him if he does not pay? When the "Congress of the World," held in London, shall send here all its constituents, how are you to get rid of them if they fail to pay for their land?—Does not your bill convert the system of cash payments into a system of credit?—And what will be the consequence? We shall have petitioners besieging this and the other house of Congress; hosts of sturdy beggars, petitioning for a long day, then to take a part of our dues, and finally to forgive them their debt. We have seen all this; and are likely, should the bill pass, to see it again.

We all remember the effect of the national plethora in 1818 and 1819. You know how your ear was vexed with perpetual petitions, until at last you were wearied out, and you gave up 33⅓ of your demand, and allowed the debtors a long time to make up the balance. So it will be here. If a man pays you in cash, it will be a matter of voluntary liberality. All the better land which might sell well at auction will be at once seized upon, and credit of necessity ensues.

Gentlemen complain of the illiberality of the old states. They call them Shylocks, and say we demand our pound of flesh, and all that. I repel all such imputations, as far as they are directed against me. I participate as largely in the pride excited by the progress of our western states as the proudest of all our western men. I see with wonder and joy the daily developments of that vast portion of our country, and I am fully aware that it is ere long to become the centre of our political world. My constituents do not demand of me to become a Shylock in their name; they rejoice, as I do, in the hardy expansion of this great republic; they exult in the extension of its population, bearing with it, in all directions, the arts of civilization, the love of liberty, and an adherence to our invaluable constitution. We are prepared to go as far as gentlemen from the west themselves in doing all that can with justice be done to give a stimulus to the growth of the new states of the confederacy. But really, with, I acknowledge, but a very slight opportunity of forming an opinion, it does seem to me that the charge of illiberality is as little sustained by facts and reason as any accusation I ever witnessed in my life. What is the relation which these states bear to the government while they yet remain in their state of territorial populage? Have they not all been in succession the firstlings and the nurslings of Congress? Have we not dandled them upon the knees of patronage, rocked them in the cradle of indulgence, and fed them, like petted infants, with the money of this government? If any thing, we have indulged them too fondly, till, like other pets, they have been in danger of becoming spoiled by over much kindness. Who can deny that the west has ever been treated, here, with the utmost liberality? Never have they asked for either public or private aid at our hands and been refused. We have given them lands and money, and we have poured forth the chivalry of the old states for their defence in danger. Surely they have no just grounds of complaint.—Against me they certainly have not, for I am ready to lend them all the aid in my power, toward attaining that commanding position which it is their destiny to attain.

But what, I ask, is likely to be the effect of such a bill as this upon the older States? The public lands constitute a trust fund to be administered for the benefit of all the States, and not, for the sake of throwing into the West a preternatural plethora of growth and prosperity, to inflict injustice and injury upon the rest of the Union.—And yet what must be the effect of such a bill on the strength and prospects of the old States? The enterprising, the adventurous young men will all flee to West, and leave the old States to weakness and decrepitude, and we are to be left to support the comparatively inert mass which they leave behind. Yet, in all that tends to elevate the human character—in all that fosters moral and intellectual excellence, they might have enjoyed at least equal advantages had they remained at home. Certain it is that North Carolina has poured forth into the West and Southwestern country a mass of talent and energy such as, had it remained there would have enabled my State to lift her head as proudly as any one of her sisters in the great family of the Union. And ought it not to be the aim of this Government to infuse an equal degree of health and vigor into every portion of this wide Republic? Do our Western friends desire to see us impoverished, in order that they may be built up and strengthened? I well know that, should we be invaded by a foreign foe, or our honor or safety threatened with danger, the men of the West would be the first to hasten to our side. A more chivalrous people does not exist upon earth; and generosity is well known as forming a prominent feature in their character. And sure I am that, could they but abstract their minds for a moment from the force of that prejudice which has grown up with a false system of administration of the public lands, the new States would be the last to desire, by excessive and unnatural stimulus, to withdraw the resources and prostrate the strength of their venerable mothers on the Atlantic board.

I ask the friends of this bill to point out, if they can one single compensation it offers to the old States for tempting their population, even lads of eighteen to leave their homes and their parents and go into the new States. I know of none. I can perceive none, unless it be to leave to desolation the patrimonial firesde. None, none.

But we are told by my friend from Missouri (Mr. Linn) that it is indispensable that this system of pre emption should go on, because the American People cannot be restrained from seizing on the lands of the Government and that all attempts to put a stop to it must be vain and idle. I confess I was surprised at hearing language like this. I had entertained a very different opinion indeed of the American People;

[illegible] Unless I greatly misunderstood the character of the people, he would soon counsel submission as an act of wisdom.

[Mr. Linn (standing across).] I would resign first. A laugh.]

Ay, the Senator might resign. The kindliness of his heart and his fortitude to indulgence of the wishes of his constituents might induce it. That proves nothing.—But his energy could arrest what his kindness might tolerate. I know very well that, when vast throngs of lawless settlers shall have been accumulated on the frontier, it would be an odious task, and abhorrent to the feelings of every American citizen, to attempt to remove them by the bayonet. Happily, there never has a human being in the country suffered death in such a struggle since the foundation of the Government. But I have no doubt that this enlightened and law-abiding People, differing as they do from the population of any nation under Heaven, would respect their own authority too much to resist their own laws. In Europe, indeed, obedience must be enforced by a forest of bayonets and a park of artillery; but here, in this free, self governed Republic, there is no law but may be enforced by the constable and his staff.—Among my countrymen, a little scrip of parchment in the hands of a plainly dressed, unarmed citizen works like a charm; no sooner is it exhibited than the uplifted hand falls powerless to the side, and, like genuine descendents of the Anglo-Saxon race, it is their pride, their choice, their glory to bow to the majesty of the laws. If, indeed, you allow whole States to be filled by squatters—I beg pardon, I mean gentlemen who think proper to sit down on land which does not belong to them, and without any pretence of title—we may prefer to pass a retrospective pre emption law to pressing our demand, and standing upon the rights of the Government. But, for the future, let the President place upon our new lands, not his uniformed soldiers, with their bayonets, but a corps of his Marshals and their tipstaves, and let the first intruder be brought up and tried. I have no doubt that even there, a jury of the vicinage would convict and punish him.

[Mr. Linn here shook his head and said, "Never; it has been tried, over and over."]

Sir, the failure must have resulted from some injudicious mode of bringing up the matter. Let the naked questions to the jury, the isolated facts be, "whether there was intrusion into the lands," and "whether upon authority from this Government," and all that I dare to put upon it I would put, that the verdict would generally conform to the evidence. In that case, your judges would do the rest.

But the gentleman from Tennessee goes for the bill because "the great West must avail herself of her natural advantages."—I once acted on that principle in behalf of North Carolina, in the memorable matter of the Branch Mints. [A laugh.] That bill was to enable North Carolina to "avail herself of *her natural advantages*." Now, I never yet rightly understood what that phrase "natural advantages," means; and I cannot admit the argument which is founded on it till I understand it a little better.—And the more especially, since that incomprehensible abstraction, that only phrase, betrayed me into one of the errors, not to say follies, into which I fear I fell when I formerly had the honor of a seat in this chamber. The natural advantages of the West; in what? In mere contiguity to the public domain? Is that it? They must have the land because they are conveniently situated to take possession of it? Why, might not any lodger about New York streets plead the same argument? Is he not as near to the vaults of the banks as our good friends of the West are to the public domain? [A laugh.] What peculiar right have they, who have already received so much of it as a donation, to take the whole, because it is near, while the old states are to get none of it, because they are far off?

There has scarce been a movement on the subject of these public lands within the last two years that has not produced in my mind a melancholy foreboding as to the successful working of our system of government. No one can shut his eyes to the fact that these lands are made the subject of a mere political game, in which political leaders contend for power by vying with each other as to who shall make the largest gift—who shall obtain the largest vote, from aliens and all. Some disposition must be made of this matter, if we would not be subjected to perpetual excitements. I have seen it employed long enough as a great stake, always brought into our party questions, and so it will continue to be until it can be finally and definitively disposed of, as I hope it soon may be.

I do not regard the introduction of the subject of distribution as at all incongruous to the present bill, nor do I regard the amendment the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has notified us that he will offer, as presenting any incongruity. I mean not now to discuss either the one or the other. I have long since, however, had them both under the maturest deliberation that I was capable of bestowing on them.—I have fixed and satisfactory opinions in regard to both. They are part and parcel of this great matter of the public domain.—They all must be considered; they must be decided. These great interests, with all their disturbing influences, must be withdrawn from the keenly embittered and exciting contests for the highest office in the country; or these contests will lose their purity and dignity, and descend to the level of a scramble of mere mercenaries—a struggle between political janizaries on one side, and the honest, undisciplined and generally betrayed people on the other.

But this is really a log cabin bill—a bill for the poor man. I could not but regret to hear these party "catch words" introduced into this Chamber, and still less could I have desired to see them introduced with a flourish of trumpets, into the title of this bill. But as they have been dragged in and pressed forward into prominence, it may be proper for us all to deal with them.

I may say, then, that I am pleased to see [illegible]

[illegible] reasons, let us [illegible] again, throughout the [illegible]

[illegible] spectacle [illegible] upon [illegible] upstable [illegible] efforts. [illegible] an unwise [illegible] men are [illegible] less study of it. [illegible] some progress [illegible] I trust gentlemen will [illegible] cious in offering [illegible] suggestions that may aid them in [illegible] book.

Then, first, I will say to gentlemen that one great and radical mistake lies at the foundation of their former essays. The mistake consists in supposing that the people of these United States can be ruled, governed, and subjugated by means of patronage, largesses, and party organization. For instance, a bill that sets out to squander the whole domain, belonging to all, for the benefit of a few, to cut the ties that control the grand results of the elective franchise. I grant you that, when people are cool, they may sit down and talk about paltry matters of selfish interest. They may be swayed to a certain bent. But I would commend to gentlemen the fact, worthy of all consideration, that the great mass of our people are honest, enthusiastic, devoted to liberty, and devoted to our institutions. To move the mass, you must appeal to their high and generous natures, to their patriotism, their love of liberty. You must kindle them with the memories of the glorious revolutionary achievements of their fathers—awaken their hatred and rouse their indignation against the suppose and minions of this fair and happy Government—against the spoilers—against the imprudence that seeks to subdue us now with their own arrows—against the party hacks that would berate them, and the ride them "hooted and spurred." If they be just cause for these appeals, the mass will begin to heave, to agitate frightfully and fearfully from the Canadas to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the base of the Rocky Mountains; and what, think you, would be the quieting effect of a little pre emption bill thrown in upon this wild commotion, that agitates, and heaves, and shakes the continent? But to the minutest gossamer is a gale of wind.

When the log cabins shall be stormed—when the high and enthusiastic love of liberty that characterizes their inmates shall be strung up to intensity, they may go the meshes of party; then patronage or largesse, whether in lands or money, is lost sight of and scorned. And then the dwellers, too pure, too incorrupt, too exalted by the artificialities of high life to be wrought upon, come as the "rushing of many waters" to the rescue of their Constitution and their liberty.

You cannot here, as in old Rome, put the People at pleasure by largesses of corn or money, or office; nor will it do any better to give them land. No. When they have risen up as of late, as by the sound of the tocsin; to drive from power men who they believed had grossly abused their trusts, their force will be found irresistible.

This log cabin movement is no more like the little feverish excitements got up by party trick and machinery and bribery, than mimic theatrical thunder is like the resistless bolt that leads from the cloud and echoes and reverberates throughout the concave of the heavens, and shakes the solid earth on which we stand.

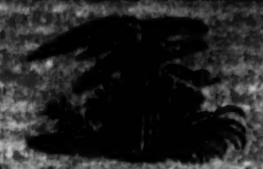
We have seen, for the first time in the country, the attempt made to govern by the force of patronage, of largesses, and party machinery. We have seen a host of officials at open war with the People by whose breath they had their political being. We have seen public opinion thought scorned and jeered. We have seen the most strange, sudden and portentous conjunctions—entirely new phenomena in our political hemisphere. We have seen heaven and earth moved to sustain a tottering authority, a crumbling dynasty; but all, all in vain, in vain.

In such a contest as this, not all the wealth of all the Crœsus would have a particle of influence in repressing the indignant upbursting energies of the popular power. The decree has gone forth, that this government is no longer to be administered by a system of official bribery. The people require a just and equal action in the system. They demand it. They will get it. And, in this matter of the public lands, gentlemen must remember that new states will not always be new; that they are rapidly becoming identified in interest with the old; and I tell my honorable friend (Mr. Linn) that between Missouri, before many years will be found to stand side by side with North Carolina on the land question, as would her gallant population now, upon any exigency menacing from abroad the honor, the independence, or the integrity of the our glorious Union.

An honorable Example.—The following we find in the Maysville Eagle. It is related of Mr. Craddock, a member of the Kentucky Senate from the counties of Hardin and Meade:

"Sir, (said Mr. C.) what I have said here to-day has been said by a rough man; and, if it has wounded any Senator, I hope he will attribute it to an unpolished feeling, but to my want of the polish of education. Sir, your Superintendent of Common Schools has said that there are many sons of Kentucky in this Commonwealth who can neither read nor write, and it is but too true. My own marriage bond has my mark to it; and my son, who now sits in the other House, was about boy when I learned to write."

[Mr. C. is now not only a respectable Senator, but a good lawyer. What more need be said in his praise?]



Charlotte:

Thursday, February 18, 1841.

☞ *Suspension of the Bank of the United States*—AGAIN.—It is with regret we have to state that the Bank of the United States, after a resumption of little more than half a month, by force of circumstances, has been compelled to suspend again. The run on the Bank, we expect, is unprecedented, it having redeemed its liabilities since its resumption to the amount of six millions of dollars. The Directors, however, pledge themselves to convert the assets of the Bank into cash, and again resume payment at the earliest practicable moment. The other Banks met by Delegates and resolved "to continue the payment of specie for their liabilities." This they did for several days, but was at last compelled to suspend. All the Banks continue to pay specie for their $5 notes.—How far this will affect the Southern Banks we cannot divine, but we hope it may have none. It will paralyze business at the North, and it has already reduced the price of cotton at the South, as we learn from persons just returned from market.

Our latest information from the North is, that the Baltimore Banks have also suspended. The suspension will, we expect, be general to the South.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The impression here, founded on late intelligence, is, that there will be a war in Europe at the commencement of Spring. Business men in France are acting upon this belief, making no engagements longer than that time. Our own country may also be involved, for we conscientiously believe that the North Eastern Boundary Question will not be settled without a brush. The arrest of McLeod may hasten the denouement, but we rejoice we shall have a man of firmness at the head of affairs should it come to the worst.

☞ *Gen. Harrison's Journey.*—We gave in our last an account of Gen. Harrison's departure from Cincinnati and of his arrival at Pittsburg—our latest account states that he had progressed as far as Uniontown, Pa., and was expected in Washington City on the 8th instant. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had appointed a committee to invite him to visit the seat of government, and also to make the necessary preparations for his reception. In the whole course of his journey he has been received with every demonstration of joy, and he has been honored as the "People's President." Hundreds and thousands turned out to greet him both late and early.

By reference to the letter from our attentive correspondent at Washington our readers will learn that Gen. Harrison arrived in that City on the 9th instant. We will next week give an account of his approach to the Seat of Government, as it will no doubt be gratifying to our friends.

LOCO FOCOISM IN ALABAMA.

The General Ticket Bill has been made the law of the land by the Loco Foco Legislature of this State. Thirty-three southern counties, with a white and black population over *three hundred and fifty thousand*, will, by the operation of this law, be controlled by thirteen northern counties, containing a white and black population of less than *ninety thousand!* Here we behold a beautiful specimen of Loco Foco Democracy! The southern counties under the old district law, could elect three Whig Representatives to Congress; to prevent this result, the Legislature passed the General Ticket Bill—but take care, gentlemen, you may ere long be the victim of your own folly and wickedness. When a party, for exclusive party purposes, so far forget or disregard the rights of the people, as to set at naught by a miserable species of legislation, the dearest rights and privileges of freemen, they should receive the just censure, contempt and indignation of every true lover of his country. When the legislative body of a State becomes an engine of oppression and the tool of faction, what security have the minority against their tyranny? But we believe that the good citizens of our sister State will not long submit to such partial legislation—they will rise in their strength and by their votes at the "ballot box," purge from their legislative halls, the miscreants who dared to degrade the honor, justice and dignity of the State.

☞ The Hon. George Evans, at present the Whig Representative in Congress from the Kennebeck District, has been elected a Senator in Congress from Maine in place of Mr. Ruggles, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The position which this distinguished individual occupies is by no means enviable. Possessing the confidence of South Carolina, and wielding a despotic influence over her politics, view him in the Senate of the United States—there his influence is feeble—there he has the confidence of neither party. His superlative ambition and vacillating policy have exhibited to the public, the unsteady character of the man. In 1810, he reported and so ably defended the Bill for the Charter of the United States Bank, that its passage into a law was chiefly owing to his exertions; this would seem to place him in bold relief before the scrutinizing gaze of the public, as a strong friend to Banks, and Banking privileges. In 1824, he supported Gen. Jackson in his canvass for the Presidency; this support he continued in 1828, when Jackson was elected. Sometime after, by the intrigues of Martin Van Buren, personal difficulties arose between him and the President.—Whether these had the effect upon his political relations and induced the change which soon become apparent, it matters not. In 1832, he was bitterly opposed to the re-election of the man who had received his support in 1824 and 1828; to his fist bowed South Carolina, and cast her vote for Mr. Floyd, of Va. In 1834, he delivered a speech in the Senate upon the removal of the deposits from the vaults of the United States Bank; a measure he condemned in the most forcible terms. He vividly described the evils that would inevitably result from that lawless and malicious exercise of Executive authority.—Alas! his words now bear the impress of prophecy, verified by our sad and disastrous experience. After this, we find him struggling against the abuse and usurpations of power for a few years, and in 1838, he threw his influence against the "follower in the footsteps," and gave the vote of South Carolina to Judge Mangum of this State. In 1837, when on his way to Washington to attend the called session of Congress, he denounced the Sub-Treasury scheme *in toto*; however, soon after his arrival at the seat of government, he became suddenly a convert to the beauties and benefits of that measure; and consequently, the enemy of Banking. Since that period, he has been enrolled among the supporters of the Administration of Martin Van Buren! In 1840, he wielded his pen, influence, and talents, in favor of the re-election of Van Buren, and as a *necessary consequence*, the *Cabbage State* whirled right about, and voted for the man who benevolently engendered the feud between her spoiled child and the "old hero!" For the sake of consistency, he should explain how it is, that, Van Buren who has never retracted a principle—who has never abandoned the "footsteps of his illustrious predecessor"—who has never apologized to the *chivalrous* State of South Carolina for the part he acted toward her, now receives the sweet embraces of that wayward lady!

☞ The Treasury Note Bill has passed the House of Representatives, yeas 126, nays 69. The bill had been amended, on motion of Mr. Wise, by providing that the incoming Administration might issue five millions of dollars between the 3d of March and the close of the year, notwithstanding the amount that may have been previously issued by the present administration. We hope this may do away with the necessity of a called session of Congress, though from the arguments of the Intelligencer we cannot see how it can be avoided. See the article in another column.

☞ During the debate on the Treasury Note Bill, Mr. J. Q. Adams made a violent personal attack on Mr. Wise of Va., for a remark made by him during the controversy between W. C. Johnson and Dr. Duncan, that their would be "no fight."—This Mr. Adams construed into a lamentation that a duel would not be had. Mr. Wise briefly replied to Mr. Adams. He said he could not deal with him as he should feel bound to do if he were a young man, and in that respect his equal; nor could he consent to render to a man of his years that chastisement of the tongue which the provocation might warrant. All these considerations forbid. He was sure that Mr. Adams's friends in the House were pained at this exhibition, and that all of his friends out of the House would be pained when the published personalities should come under their eye. He would, therefore, refrain; and in doing so, he felt persuaded that he was a happier man than Mr. Adams. His course has met with universal approbation.

☞ *Catholics.*—There are in the United States 1,300,000 Roman Catholics, 345 clergyman, 512 churches, 17 ecclesiastical institutions with 144 clerical students, 31 female religious institutions, (nunneries!) with 3762 pupils, 24 literary institutions with 1503 scholars and 17 Bishops of that denomination.

☞ In the Senate, the debate on the Land Bill has been brought to a close.—The question was first taken on Mr. Calhoun's bill to cede the lands to the States within which they lie, which was negatived—yeas 31, nays 20. The question was next taken on Mr. Critcenden's plan, combining pre-emption with distribution, which was also negatived—nays 29, yeas 22.—The question was then taken on the bill as originally introduced by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams Wright, Young—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, Southard—19.

In noticing the vote on this Bill, the National Intelligencer remarks,

The extent of the majority in favor of the *permanent prospective pre-emption law* may perhaps surprise some of our readers, who are not prepared for what, at first sight, appears to be so radical a change in our Land system. The fact is, however, as we understand, the principle of that bill is already as effectively a part of the Land system as if it had been in legal existence for forty years. There is a *conventional* law, stronger than any temptation to break it, which now protects the actual settler against any competition at sales of the Public Lands. And this bill has passed the Senate by such a majority, under the influence of the argument that it is better to *legalize* what is incurable and inevitable, than to keep on the statute-book a provision which is a dead letter. Of the conclusiveness of this argument we say nothing; but it certainly was not without its effect upon the Senate.

☞ *Counting the Votes for President and Vice President.*—Wednesday, the 10th instant, was the day appointed by law for comparing the votes for President. In the Senate, a resolution had been adopted, relative to the manner of proceeding. The Vice President is to be the presiding officer, the Senate to appoint one teller and the House of Representatives two, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses. Mr. Preston was appointed Teller on the part of the Senate.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A western traveller states, that a large stream of Petrolocum or mineral oil, suddenly bursted out between a ledge of rocks on the banks of the Ohio near Cincinnati, and ran into the river. Some fellow imprudently applyed a torch to the inflammable liquid, when it instantly ignited, causing such an intense heat that before it could be extinguished, it had burned a hole in the river of over three acres in extent! Great fears were entertained that the navigation of the Ohio will be seriously affected thereby!

☞ *The way the Money went.*—The U. S. District Attorney at New York last year received the sum of $28,009 97. The Clerk of the Court $19,469 93. The Marshal of Mississippi $87,150. A law has been reported to make these and all similar office salaries at $5000 per annum.

☞ The Legislature of Rhode Island has adopted resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, in favor of a National Bank, and in favor of the immediate repeal of the sub-Treasury law.

☞ A complimentary Dinner was given to Gov. Dudley by the citizens of Wilmington, on the 28th ult. He retires to private life with the good wishes of a large majority of the people of the "old North State" for his happiness and prosperity.

☞ The owner of the steamboat Caroline has commenced a suit against McLeod for the destruction of his boat, and he is required to find bail for $12,000. It appears he belongs to the tribe of sub-treasurers, having absconded from Canada for a deficiency as Sheriff.

☞ Tin.—This metal has been discovered in New Hampshire at the base of the White Mountains, in ore so pure as to yield from 40 to 50 per cent.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster had dined with the President, thus showing that they were on friendly terms.

☞ The people of the United States consume annually about 180,000,000 pounds of Sugar.

☞ Why is the Globe like a common street gutter? Because it carries of filth.

☞ Why does Van Buren resemble a lady after dinner? Because he *retires*.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, Feb. 10, 1841.

Dear Sir; It was announced that Gen. Harrison would leave this the morning of yesterday, and Pennsylvania Avenue was at an early hour crowded with People, the number was so great. I suppose many came from the country, and the adjoining towns of Alexandria and Georgetown. Before the cars came in, two lines were formed on the foot way, inward faces for the General and suit to pass through, commencing at the rail road depot and extending up the avenue towards the President's mansion. In that position they stood about two hours, the snow falling rapidly all the time. As I was anxious to hear the Address of Mr. Seaton, (the Mayor) and the General's reply, I went early, and was fortunate in getting near the Mayor, and like the rest of the crowd marked time in the snow all that time to keep warm. As soon as the cars came in, a rush was made, and every thing for a short time was thrown in confusion. The Marshals could not keep the crowd back, and such an uproar was kept up that I did not, and I believe no one else heard the remarks of either the General or the Mayor. As the General and suit passed through, the two lines closed in the rear, four abreast, and marched through the city to the City Hall, but such a rush was made to get in that I did not attempt it. The General looked to be in fine health and was evidently gratified with the hearty welcome he received from the oppressed and much injured people of the ten mile square.

All the Banks in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore have suspended specie payments on all notes of a larger denomination than five dollars, and it is believed that the Banks of Virginia and the other Southern States will follow suit. The general impression here is, that the Banks of New York hold the word of promise to the ear of the Philadelphia banks, and broke it in the performance. The truth is, every one begins to see and feel the necessity of a National Bank to act as a regulator to the State Institutions, and the New Yorkers are very anxious to have it located in their City, and they will stoop to any means to accomplish their object. The Philadelphia Banks held out manfully under the tremendous run made upon them, and if they had received the least assistance from the New York banks would have weathered the storm. The paper of all the Philadelphia banks is unquestionably good, and no one ought to part with any of their notes for less than their nominal value.

From what I can learn, I think it quite likely that in consequence of the bad and I may say wicked proceedings of the present administration, it will be necessary to call an extra session of Congress. Such is the prostration of every branch of business, the country requires and will demand the action of Congress at as early a day as possible, that something may be done at once to restore confidence and give stability to trade. It is well known that the majority in the present Congress will do nothing to relieve the distresses of the people, as it was through their agency the present state of affairs was brought about. Never was so prosperous a country so sadly ruined by the wretched empiricism of a set of the most ignorant quack politicians.

To-day both Houses of Congress will assemble in joint meeting in the House of Representatives to count the votes, when the official results will be made known to the country. The Treasury note bill has passed the House of Representatives. It was the only feasible expedient to meet the emergency of the case, for the Treasury was so bare of money it was apprehended that the slightest delay might involve it in bankruptcy. Mr. Ray. ner made a speech upon it which has been highly extolled for its ability and eloquence. He is considered one of the most promising young men of the House, and should he continue long in public life I have no doubt his career will be eminently useful and brilliant. The appropriation bills are now beginning to engage the attention of the House, and as there is but a short remnant of the session left I presume the public business will now be rapidly despatched. The Senate has passed the pre-emption bill by a much larger majority than I had supposed. All the amendments offered to it were rejected.

You will see much in the Locofoco press of dissensions in the Whig ranks, but "the wish is farther to the thought," as there never was more harmony among our friends. We tolerate a difference of opinion so long as reason is left free to combat it, and if we all can't think alike, we will not fall out and quarrel about it. The Whigs of all sections of our Country will rally around "old Tip," and give to his administration a patriotic and generous support. They understand the game the Locofocos are playing, of throwing the tub to the whale to distract them, and my word for it, they will not be gulled by any such shallow device.

I presume we shall in a few days learn who are to fill the situations in the Cabinet that have been kept open, as the President elect will now have an opportunity of ascertaining the views and wishes of his friends upon the subject. I should think it would be a matter of very little consequence to the people from what section they are taken, provided they are honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution—of one thing you may rest assured that it will be the ablest Cabinet we have had since the days of James Monroe. Many of the friends of the present administration are disposed to give Gen. Harrison a fair trial. They say they will not countenance a factious opposition to his administration, and that they are indifferent as to the person who presides over the nation so that he pursues an enlightened and patriotic policy, looking more to the interest and prosperity of the country than to the triumph of party, and personal aggrandizement. I think and believe that Gen. Harrison's administration will restore harmony to our distracted country, and that we shall once more become a contented and prosperous people.

Very respectfully, &c. &c. &c.

The subject of the establishment of *a uniform system of Bankruptcy*, the reader will perceive, engaged the serious attention of the Senate on Thursday. It was expected to be resumed yesterday, but was not reached; and, as the Senate has adjourned over to Monday, it cannot come up again till Monday. We think it probable that on that day some question will be taken which will relieve its friends from the suspense which is now painfully felt by them as to its fate in that body.—*Nat. Intell. Feb. 6.*

THE TARIFF IN NEW ENGLAND.

Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, made some remarks the other day on this subject, to the following effect: "It seemed," he said, "to be taken for granted, that New England was in favor of a *high protective Tariff*. He protested against this idea.—He could say, on the part of Massachusetts, that she desired no revision of the Compromise act, that would do injustice to any of the great interests that might be affected, by it. She desired a *compromise*, in the spirit that gave birth to the Constitution itself—which was but a system of compromise. He would say that his own State was peculiarly one of balanced interests. Their opinions were balanced on the subject of the Tariff, the distribution, and the bank questions. He repudiated the idea that Massachusetts would desire to bring upon the country an ultra Tariff measure. We will be content, he said, with a Tariff affording a revenue, adequate to the wants of an economical administration.—*Madisonian.*

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, recently declared to Congress that "if Wm. H. Harrison acts on the principles which he has been pledged to in public life—if he acted on the great republican principles of '98 and '99—he would give him his hearty and cordial support." This is certainly a most egregious condescension for an "abolitionist" a gentleman as Mr. Barnwell Rhett. He deserves the thanks of Gen. Taylor and every Whig in the Union for his patriotic and magnanimous sentiment. We would have thought that he, the great Mr. Rhett, would ever have conceded to support old Granny Harrison upon any terms! The General, we doubt not, will take him at his word. To secure the "hearty and cordial support" of so distinguished a statesman as Mr. Barnwell Rhett, he would surely act on the *great republican principles* of '98 and '99, or the great republican principles of any other period which Mr. Barnwell Rhett may think proper to designate.—*Chas. Advocate.*

Harrison's Inauguration Suit.—The Lowell (Mass.) Courier, says:—We were yesterday shown by Samuel Lawrence, a splendid piece of black broad cloth, manufactured by the Middlesex Co., in this city, to the order of the Baltimore Tippecanoe Clubs, and designed for the inauguration suit of Gen. Harrison. The cloth is made entirely from American wool, a part of which was from Mr. Lawrence's flock of sheep in Connecticut, and it is probably the finest article of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is precisely such cloth as the president ought to wear at the time of his inauguration, and such as it is an honor to American skill to have produced.

If a dealer has any article of which he wishes to make a quick turn, and consequently is willing to sell at small profit, he is sure to advertise it; but if he means to make a large profit out of his customers he is generally rather shy about it. Men and women who have their eye teeth well cut, never trade at a store where they do not advertise.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 9th instant, Mr. JOHN MORRIS to Mrs. ISABELLA LYDE.

Also, in this county, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. P. Pritchard, Mr. WM. J. PLUMMER, of Charlotte, to Miss MARY SMITH.

Wm. and Mary ne'er looked so gay,
As on the evening of their wedding day.
While parson P. his sacred rites prepare
And the trembling matter stands the bride so fair.
Since the first pair in Paradise were joined
Two hearts were ne'er so happily combined.
Each is to other the divinest bliss
Wm. is her Heaven and Mary his. [Cor.

Also, on the 11th inst., by Col. E. Alexander, Mr. J. LONG to Miss ELIZABETH MORRIS.

Also, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Angus Johnson, Mr. THOMAS HART, of Lancaster District, S. C., to Miss MARY, daughter of Reuben Hood, of Mecklenburg county.

Also, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Mr. TOBIAS WOLFE to Miss CLARISSA DUNN.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEBRUARY 10.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,		37½ a 40
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,		5 a 5½
Bacon,	9 a 11	Molasses,		22 a 30
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Nails, cut,		6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,		6½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,		16 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt,		75 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,		$2½ a 2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,		80 a 90
Flaxseed,	$1 a 1 10	Whiskey,		30 a 35
Flour,	$4½ a $5	Wool,		15 a 20

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 10.

Bacon,	8 a 12½	Iron,		$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Lard,		11 a 12½
Bagging,	25 a 28	Molasses,		40 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,		33 a 40
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,		64 a 5
Cotton,	8 a 11½	Sugar,		10 a 12½
Corn,	40 a 50	Salt, in sacks,		$2½ a 2½
Flour,	$5½ a $6	do bushel,		$7½ a $1
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,		a 12½

CAMDEN—FEBRUARY 10.

Bacon,	9 a 14	Iron, Swedes,		0 a 0
Bale Rope,	10 a	do. English,		5 a 8
Bagging,	24 a	Molasses,		45 a 56
Butter,	18 a 25	Oats,		00 a 00
Cotton,	9½ a 10¾	Sugar,		00 a 00
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,		$2½ a 00
Corn,	50 a	do. bulk,		00 a 00
Flour,	6½ a	Tallow,		00 a 00

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 11.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,		62 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,		50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,		96 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,		85 a 6
Cotton,	9½ a 10¾	Lard,		10 a 14
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba		37 a 45
Flour, country,	$6 a 7½	do N. O.		45 a 50

CHARLESTON—FEBRUARY 6.

Bacon,	6 a 13	Lard,		10 a 12
Bagging, Hemp	20 a 27	Mackerel, No. 1		13 a 14
do Tow	00 a 00	do No. 2		11 a 12
Bale Rope,	7 a 11	do No. 3		7 a 8½
Cotton, upland	9½ a 9¾	Nails, cut,		00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 12½	Rice,		$2½ a $3 31½
Corn,	58 a 58	Salt, sacks,		$1½ a 00
Flour,	5¾ a 6½	do bulk		00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island		00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,		7 a 11
Molasses, Cuba	16 a 18	Loaf and Lump		14 a 17
do N. O.	26 a 29	Teas,		45 a 61

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, a lot of Furniture, consisting of

Bedsteads,

1 fine mahogany lady's Dressing Bureau,

with some other articles.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 17, 1841. 1w

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the late residence of Daniel McAuley, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 23d of February next,

One Negro Boy,

between 20 and 25 years old,

5 or 6 Head of

and many other articles too tedious to mention.—Terms of Sale, twelve months' credit, the purchaser giving bond and security.

DAVID A. CALDWELL,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Jan. 26, 1840. 42

☞ All persons having claims against the estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward without delay and settle their accounts and save cost.

D. A. CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*

☞ *Postponement.*

THE above Sale is postponed until Monday, the 1st day of March next.

D. A. CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*

Feb 13, 1841.

POETRY.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

THE MISSIONARY'S RETURN.

A number of the friends of the Rev. J. F. Lanneau, who has just recently returned from Jerusalem, met at the house of his brother, on the eve. ning of the 24th ult.; when the following hymn, composed for the occasion by a lady of this city, was sung to the tune "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

TO A MISSIONARY

Just returned from Palestine.

From Syria's land returning,
How welcome—welcome home!
Thy mother's heart was yearning
To see thee safely come;
And now, a kindly greeting
'Tis ours to offer thee,
Link'd with the happy meeting
Raise let our praises be!

A pilgrim, and a stranger,
As all on earth must be,
Thou compass'd oft with danger—
Close seems thy face we see;
And while our souls are basking
In rays which ever shine,
O hear us, hear us asking,
"What news from Palestine?"

"On Calv'ry's holy mountain,
Where our redeemer died,
Where spring the healing fountain
From Jesus' pierced side,
And in the sacred garden,
In lone Gethsemane,
Again has Heavenly pardon
Been offered, full and free?"

"Where Kedron's brook was flowing
Fast by the garden's side,
Where olive trees were growing
In all their verdant pride,
O, has the voice of warning
Been sounded their again?
And thrown a brighter morning
On mountain and on plain?"

Lord! may the light be given
That darkened land to bless!
O, shine then forth from Heaven,
Thou Sun of Righteousness!
Then shall thy beams be cheering
That land, with rays divine,
And we shall oft be hearing
Glad notes from Palestine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The subjoined narrative, while it strikingly exhibits the fallible and uncertain nature of circumstantial evidence, affords also a convincing proof of the indispensable necessity of procuring *medical* testimony of the highest order in all criminal cases relating to injuries of the person. The narrator, Mr. Perfect, a surgeon at Hammersmith, sent the statement to the editor of the Lancet, (Mr. Wakley,) in January of the past year.

"It is now thirty years ago, that accidentally passing the Pack Horse, Turnhamgreen, my attention was attracted by a mob of persons of the lowest order, assembled around the door of that inn, who were very loud in their execrations against some person who was suspected of having murdered his brother; in corroboration of which, I was told that his bones were found near the premises where he formerly resided, upon view of which a jury was then sitting, after an adjournment from the day preceding. I found that two surgeons had been subpœnaed to inspect the remains, and I had no doubt but that every information as to their character had been obtained; curiosity alone, therefore, induced me to make way into the room, where I found that the coroner, and I believe a *double* jury, were sitting for the second day, and were engaged in an investigation which tended to show that a farmer and market-gardener at Sutton court farm, had a few years before a brother living with him, who was engaged in the farm, but whose conduct was dissolute and irregular to a degree that often provoked the anger of his eldest brother, and sometimes begat strife and violence between them; that the temper of the elder brother was as little under control as the conduct of the younger; and, in fine, that they lived very uncomfortably together.

"One winter's night, when the ground was covered with snow, the young brother absconded from the house (for they lived together) by letting himself down from his chamber window; and when he was missed the ensuing morning, his footsteps were clearly traced in the snow to a considerable distance, nor were there any other footsteps but his own. Time passed on, and, after a lapse of some few years, no tidings were ever heard of his retreat, nor perhaps have there ever been since. Some alterations in the grounds surrounding the house having been undertaken by a subsequent tenant, (for the other brother had then left the farm,) a skeleton was dug up, and the circumstances appeared so conclusive that one brother had murdered the other, that the popular clamor was raised to the utmost, and a jury empannelled to investigate the case.

"After listening attentively to these details, I ventured to request of the coroner to be allowed to examine the bones, which I found were contained in a hamper basket at the further end of the room, and I felt much flattered by his immediate compliance, for he desired the parish beadle, who was in attendance, to place them upon the table; and having myself disposed of them in their natural order, I found that they represented a person of short stature, and, from the obliteration of the sutures of the skull, and the worn down state of the teeth, must have belonged to an aged person.—But what was my surprise when I reconstructed the bones of the skeleton, and found the lower bones of the trunk to be those of a female! I immediately communicated the fact to the jury, and requested that the two medical men who had before given their opinions might be sent for, one of whom attended, and without a moment's hesitation corroborated my report.

"I need not add that proceedings were instantly at an end, and an innocent man rescued the *guinea honorable*, in the shape of an apology, from all present, in which the coroner heartily joined. It has since been proved, beyond all doubt, that the spot where the bones were found was formerly the site of a large gravel pit, in which hordes of gipsies not only assembled, but occasionally buried their dead, and, perhaps, more skeletons are yet to be found in that vicinity."

At the distance of thirty years, the narrator of this occurrence may well look back upon it with pleasure, and congratulate himself upon having been "the happy instrument, in the hands of Providence, of rescuing a worthy and innocent man from the obloquy, and perhaps the fate, of a murderer."

Not so fortunate in its issue was the case which we subjoin to this, and which occurred in England previously to the reign of Charles II. The narrative is given in one of the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine.

"A gentleman died possessed of a very considerable fortune, which he left to his only child, a daughter, appointing his brother to be her guardian, and executor of his will. The young lady was then about eighteen; and if she happened to die unmarried, or if married, without children, her fortune was left to her guardian and to his heirs. As the interest of the uncle was now incompatible with the life of the niece, several other relations hinted that it would not be proper for them to live together.—Whether they were willing to prevent any occasion of slander against the uncle, in case of the young lady's death; whether they had any apprehension of her being in danger; or whether they were only discontented with the father's disposition of his fortune, and therefore propagated rumors to the prejudice of those who possessed it, cannot be known; the uncle, however, took his niece to his house near Epping Forest, and soon afterwards she disappeared.

"Great inquiry was made after her, and it appearing that on the day she was missing she went out with her uncle into the forest, and that he returned without her, he was taken into custody. A few days afterwards he went through a long examination, in which he acknowledged that he went out with her, and pretended that she found means to loiter behind him as they were returning home; that he sought her in the forest as soon as he missed her; and that he knew not where she was, or what had become of her. This account was thought improbable, and his apparent interest in the death of his ward, and perhaps the petulant zeal of other relations, concurred to raise and strengthen suspicions against him, and he was detained in custody. Some new circumstances were every day rising against him. It was found that the young lady had been addressed by a young neighboring gentleman, who had, a few days before she was missing, set out on a journey to the north, and that she had declared she would marry him when he returned; that her uncle had frequently expressed his disapprobation of the match in very strong terms; that she had often wept and reproached him with unkindness and an abuse of his power. A woman was also produced, who swore that on the day the young lady was missing, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, she was coming through the forest, and heard a woman's voice expostulating with great eagerness; upon which she drew nearer the place, and, before she saw any person, heard the same voice say, 'Don't kill me, uncle; don't kill me,' upon which she was greatly terrified, and immediately hearing the report of a firearm very near, she made all the haste she could from the spot, but could not rest in her mind until she had told what had happened.

"Such was the general impatience to punish a man who had murdered his niece to inherit her fortune, that upon this evidence, he was condemned and executed.

"About ten days after the execution, the young lady came home. It appeared, however, that all the witnesses had sworn was true, and the fact was found to be thus circumstanced:

"The young lady declared that having previously agreed to go off with the gentleman that courted her, he had given out that he was going a journey to the north, but that he waited concealed at a little house near the skirts of the forest, till the time appointed, which was the day she disappeared. That he had horses ready for himself and her, and was attended by two servants also on horseback. That as she was walking with her uncle, he reproached her with persisting in her resolution to marry a man of whom he disapproved; and after much altercation, she said with some heat, 'I have set my heart upon it; if I do not marry him, it will be my death; and don't kill me, uncle, don't kill me;' that just as she had pronounced these words, she heard a fire-arm discharged very near her, at which she started, and immediately afterwards saw a man come forward from among the trees, with a wood-pigeon in his hand, that he had just shot.—That coming near the place appointed for their rendezvous, she formed a pretence to let her uncle go on before her, and her suitor being in waiting for her with a horse, she mounted, and immediately rode off.—That instead of going into the north, they retired to a house in which he had taken lodgings, near Windsor, where they were married the same day, and in about a week went a journey of pleasure to France, from whence, when they returned, they first heard of the misfortune which they had inadvertently brought upon their uncle.

"So uncertain is human testimony, even when the witnesses are sincere, and so necessary is a cool and dispassionate inquiry and determination, in respect to crimes that are enormous in the highest degree, and committed with every possible aggravation."

A young buck of the soap lock order, who wore an unshaven face, because, as he said, it looked "*foreign*," lately accosted a Yankee at one of our hotels, as follows:

"I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an *Italyene*; now what do you think I am?"

"I think you are a darned fool," replied Jonathan.

"My dear," said a gentleman to a lady whom he *thought* to have married, "do you wish to make a fool of me?" "No," replied the lady, "Nature has saved me the trouble!"

From the Working Times.

ADVERTISING.

A friend remarked the other day to us that a business that is "not worth advertising is not worth doing." There is much truth in the remark, but a truth that does not seem to be appreciated by most of our business men. It is left for an editorially to tell the public abroad that business is done in this city; instead of giving the information through our advertising columns. Many men think to erase advertising is economy, that it reduces expenses, that if they have but little business to do it is not worth advertising; if they do a great deal there is no use in advertising. Is advertising less useful than insuring, is it less than a sign, is it less essential than a good business stand? We think not. A man does not buy his goods to keep them on hand.—If he did, it might be well to insure without advertising. Again, advertising is like a travelling sign. No business man will hesitate to pay twenty dollars for a sign where he would never think of paying half the sum for advertising. The one is a sign seen only by those who pass the store and can see the goods that are for sale as well as the sign. The advertisement is a comprehensive sign that comes under the eye of hundreds who never will see the sign over the door; yet some pretend to argue that because men have done a good business without advertising, advertising, is unnecessary. They might as well argue that because some men have made money without industry, industry is unnecessary.

There is another light in which it appears incumbent on men to advertise. It is the duty of a people to afford the publishers of papers a competent support, so long as they desire to have them. The citizens most interested in the business of a place dislike to be without a newspaper. They are either a public blessing or a curse. If they are the latter to abandon them. If not give them such patronage as will draw from them the greatest amount of utility.

ERRORS IN THE MODE OF EDUCATION.

The practice of beginning to teach children *when too young*. It is a common opinion that the sooner a child is put to his books the greater the amount of knowledge which he may obtain in a given number of years. A child that begins to learn the letters of the alphabet at *four* years old will be as far advanced at *five*, as one that begins at *three*. A child that begins at *three*, will be two or three years learning to read well; but one that begins at *five* may be taught to read well *in six or eight weeks*. Experiment has proved the fact.

2. The like mistake is made in putting children to difficult studies at *too early an age*. A child of five or six years of age is put to the study of geography, arithmetic or history; his progress is slow; he learns a little and that imperfectly; and thus he spends a winter or two, to very little purpose. The same child at nine or ten years of age will learn as much in two months, as he will at *five or six years of age in two winters*—and understand and retain what he learns much better.

3. Another mistake is in attempting to instruct young people in *too many things at once*. The most important point perhaps in a system of instruction, as in every kind of business is, *to do one thing at a time*. Mr. Locke mentions this as a primary rule to be observed in teaching. When the greatest merchant in Holland was asked how he could transact such an immense business, he replied—*By doing one thing at a time*.

This rule is not observed in our schools. The reverse is the fact, to the great detriment of education. Children are put to several studies the same day; they learn a little of one thing, and then a little of another; they learn nothing perfectly;—and a great part of what they do learn is soon forgotten.

Anecdote of Goldsmith.—Among the anecdotes told of him while at college (says Irving's Life of Goldsmith, just published,) is one indicative of that prompt but thoughtless and often whimsical benevolence which throughout his life formed one of the most endearing yet eccentric points of his character. He was engaged to breakfast one day with a college intimate, but failed to make his appearance. His friend repaired to his room, knocked at the door, and was bidden to enter. To his surprise, he found Goldsmith in bed, immersed to his chin in feathers. A serio-comic story explained the circumstance. In the course of the preceding evening's stroll he had met with a woman with five children, who implored his charity. Her husband was in the hospital; she was just from the country, a stranger, and destitute, without food or shelter for her helpless offspring. This was too much for the kind heart of Goldsmith. He was almost as poor as herself, it is true, and had no money in his pocket; but he brought her to the college gate, gave her the blankets from his bed to cover her little brood; and, finding himself cold during the night, he had cut open his bed and buried himself among the feathers.

Squatting a Little.—The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle says "that while the yeas and nays were calling" in the House of Representatives on Wednesday of last week, on some question, Mr. Brown of Southampton; an "old chick," did not answer to his name. When the vote was thrown, he rose and addressed the speaker as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to let you know, that I did not dodge the question—I only squatted a little, in order to take a better view of the subject, and I now say no to that critter."

The manner in which this was done, excited a universal burst of laughter among those present.

Very Good.—The Boston Post tells a story of a down east Militia Captain, who on receiving a note from a lady requesting "the pleasure of his company," understood it as a compliment to those under his command, and marched the whole of them to the lady's house.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Northern Farmer.

MANURES.

Manures to a farm are what blood is to the human body. The first object of a farmer should be to obtain and preserve in the best manner, all the animal, vegetable and compost manures, which can be made upon his farm, or procured elsewhere; but unless properly preserved much of his labor is wasted and his lands are less productive.—Fair experiments have clearly proved that the manure of cattle, preserved under cover or in vaults under barns, possesses a third more value at least, than the same kind which has remained exposed to rains and the action of the atmosphere. This will not be doubted by any one who has any correct information upon the subject, or has by experiment ascertained the difference. We cannot well explain the reason of this great difference, without adopting the style and terms of the chemist; but as our object is not to enlighten the learned, we therefore reject technical terms, and use language more familiar.

Vegetation is caused not so much by the quantity of manure mixed in the soil, as by its nutritious qualities. Should all farmers understand the fact, that some of the earthy or solid part of manure enters into plants, or in other words, that it is only the liquid parts or that portion of manure which combines or unites with water, which produces vegetation or causes the corn to grow, they would then perceive the necessity of preserving animal manure in vaults, under cover. The only value which the earthy part of the manure has, is to keep the soil into which it is ploughed, in a loose, pulverized state, so as to render it capable of retaining, after rains, a greater quantity of moisture.

Some farmers have expressed an opinion, that the urine of cattle promotes vegetation as much as their manure. But whatever may be the differences in value, it is surely very important that the urine should be preserved in vaults mixed with the manure.

In the spring, when the manure is conveyed into the field, it should be ploughed in immediately, and spread no faster than becomes necessary for ploughing; because at this season the warmth of the sun produces a rapid fermentation, the most valuable or liquid part of the manure escapes in the form of gas, as it is often expressed, by evaporation.

Should a heap of manure at this season be covered with earth two feet deep, in a short period the whole mass of earth would be enriched by the gas, arising from the fermented manure. Hence the utility of covering fresh barn yard manure with earth, straw, litter, weeds, street and door yard scrapings, mud from swamps, and all kinds of decomposed vegetable matter. Skilful farmers will always make as large a quantity of compost manure as possible. It is a very certain way to enrich a farm and ensure abundant crops. If these truths are conceded, then it conclusively follows that the general practice of our farmers in respect to manure is injudicious. They let the manure lie in large yards, or the open field, exposed to heavy rains and the action of the atmosphere. A large portion of the nutritive qualities escapes in gas, or is washed away by the heavy rains. The greater the exposure to the atmosphere, the greater the loss. Therefore the practice of carting out the barn-yard manure in the fall, and spreading it in small heaps upon the soil intended for ploughing in the spring, is still more censurable. But the fall manure is often carted into the fields and deposited in one or two large heaps, to rot, for the purpose of manuring the corn and potatoe hills in the spring; and strange as it may seem, many old farmers yet believe that old rotted manure promotes vegetation better than fresh or unfermented manure! They appear to be ignorant of the fact, that the longer manure remains exposed to rot, the less nutriment, or food for the plants it retains; and the more it becomes assimilated to mere earth.

To put either fresh or rotted manure in the hill, in the season of planting potatoes and corn, as a general practice, is injudicious. But half the quantity of fresh, unfermented manure, in the hill, well mixed in the soil, would afford probably more nutriment than double the quantity of old rotted manure.

The moisture, necessary to vegetation, is conveyed to the roots of young trees, or the corn, or other plants, through the medium of earth. If any light or dry material is in contact with the roots, it tends to cut off the regular and natural supply of water, and the plant must either extend its roots through the dry substance to draw its supply of moisture, *or* else become feeble, and perhaps perish. Hence, in a dry season, more particularly, manuring in the hill, often proves very injurious to the growth of plants. If manuring the corn hill is ever judicious, it is only on a cold, moist and sterile soil, or awarded land deeply ploughed, where a farmer has not a sufficient quantity of manure to mix in the soil. The surest method to enrich the soil for future years, is to plough in the manure. The roots of corn, extending several feet around the hill, will find whatever nourishment the soil contains; and it is far better to afford a sufficient supply when the corn is coming to maturity, than merely to force the kernel to vegetate a few days earlier by means of a hot bed.

Our preceding remarks show the importance of covering manure well with earth, previous to its fermentation. Hence the common pratice of spreading the manure upon the surface, and "harrowing it in," is attended with great loss, as a large portion will remain dry upon the surface, and for no other use than to enrich the atmosphere.

Manure being the life of a farm, every exertion should be used to procure all kinds of it. Compost, soot, ashes, lime, gypsum, burnt clay or soft bricks pulverized, decomposed vegetable substances, weeds, leaves of trees, coarse grass, &c. &c. will all tend to fertilize the soil. It is also asserted that such as is taken from the stable, is of the greatest quantity of nutriment to plants.—On farms it ought never to be lost. The yards for cattle ought always to be excavated, or be in the form of a basin, so that this manure, in addition left to the last, should be preserved in a moist state. The same remark applies to the barn-yard for other cattle, except that the latter ought to have a level and dry margin for feeding cattle occasionally. Soon after planting in the spring, a farmer ought to commence hauling into these yards the different substances we have enumerated, and any others within his reach, which can be converted into manure. These substances will become incorporated with the manure of the whole mass will be less and liable to dry up and waste in the summer season.

A good farmer will be careful to yard his cattle at night as much as practicable through the warm, and in the day time, in the winter seasons. It has been found to be very beneficial to keep the cattle yards in a moist state by means of aqueducts, wherever practicable. In fine, farmers, should spare no labor or expense to obtain a plentiful supply of manure to fertilize the soil. The liberality to "Mother earth" will be repaid with equal abundance.

In England nothing is lost, which can be converted into manure. And some English farmers fertilize their fields, in part, with the pulverized bones of animals; and for this purpose, have been gathered human bones from the plains of Waterloo.

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, Jan. 16, 1834.

AN EXHORTATION TO FARMER'S DAUGHTERS.

Our fears are, not that there are not many excellent dairy women in the land, but that the benefits of their knowledge and practice will be lost to the new generation that is springing up. Hundred and thousands of farmer's daughters leave the homes of their mothers and seek other employments, as if it were a disrelish of that which may be practically more and more scarce. The occupation is stripped by the demand for young women as operatives in factories, as millinors or sewers, shoe binders or straw braders, or in some mechanical operations. How few thus employed come short of the qualifications of the virtuous maid who obtains the best part of her education under the roof of her own father, from the instruction of her mother that knows how to do every thing coming within the province of the wife of a thriving farmer—who is entirely at home in all that pertains to the dairy, the economical use and due preparation of articles of food and clothing, and who suffers none of her household "to eat the bread of idleness."

If not to the rising fair generation, to whom shall we look for the hands that are to supply so important a portion of subsistence as the product of the dairy? The farmer may keep his forty, fifty or a hundred cows; if there be none meet to oversee and lead in the preparation of the milk after it goes to the dairy room—if there be no female to prepare the vessels, none to direct in straining and setting of the milk, the extrication and disposition of the cream, the churning into butter, the separation of the buttermilk, the clean and perfect salting down—if all this is expected of *men*, and not women—how miserably shall we have after drop away in the productions of the farm, at that precise time when there is most sure encouragement for the farmer to enter upon and persevere in the business of the dairy.—*Hill's Monthly Visitor.*

CHEAP FOOD FOR HOGS.

Those who keep hogs should make it a study to keep them as cheap and as economical as a just regard to the comfort of the animal and profit to the owner will admit. It is the opinion of Mr. Phinney, of Lexington, Mass., who keeps a large number of hogs, and has paid much attention to the mode of keeping them economically, that a pig made fat when young, and kept fat until at eighteen months or two years old, will not be so large nor weigh so much as one that is kept in what is called "good growing trim," and then fatted for a month or two previous to his being killed. This accords with the experience of many farmers with whom we have conversed. The hog is almost "*omnivorous*," that is, he will eat almost every thing, and he is therefore easily kept in good store order. Mr. Eli C. Frost states in the Albany Cultivator of July last, that he "kept twenty four shoats last winter at an expense of twenty cents per day, (less than a cent per head) in the following manner. I put them in four pens (too many in a pen will not do well,) and fed them ten pounds of hay, half a bushel of potatoes, and four quarts of corn meal, daily and never did hogs winter better. I cut my hay fine, and boiled it with plenty of water, in one kettle; my potatoes I boiled in the other kettle, pounded them fine, mixed them with the hay and meal in a tub which I kept in the vat, and let it stand over night, when it will have fermented." Those who have a convenient piggery might adopt this course and see how it will answer. We doubt not that it will be excellent diet for them. Those who have an abundance of potatoes and other roots, may perhaps keep them still more economically.

Washington.—His temperament was ardent, his passions strong, and amidst the multiplied scenes of temptation and excitement through which he passed, it was his constant effort and ultimate triumph to check the one and subdue the other. His intercourse with men, private and public, in every walk and station, was marked with consistency, a fitness to occasions, a dignity, a decorum, condescension and mildness, a respect for the claims of others, and a delicate perception of the nicer shades of civility, which were not more than dictates of his native good sense and incomparable judgment, than the fruits of a long and unwearied discipline.—*Sparks.*

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said a western lawyer, "our defence rests upon three points; first, the plaintiff's kettle was whole when my client returned it; second, it was never borrowed at all; and third, he

PERKINS'S
WINES and SPIRITS
for Medicinal Uses.
VARNISHES, &c. &c.
constantly offered to the public. Also, some superior
Cleaning Tobacco,
all of which he will sell low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to and carefully packed as.
His Stock is now almost entirely new and warranted genuine.
Aug. 11, 1840. 42tf

Competition is the "LIFE of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the
Coach Making Business
in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and number, will GUARANTEE he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, feels confident Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.
All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.
His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Brenner's dwelling house.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
Charlotte, Jan. 8, 1840. 43tf

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the
Manufacturing of Carriages,
and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.
April 10, 1840. 49tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the well known Jack NAPOLEON, imported from France three years ago. He has been in my possession between two and three years, and I can say without the fear of contradiction, that his Colts, for size and form, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. A reasonable credit will be given, or good notes taken in payment.
WM. E. McRAE.
Dec. 21, 1840. 13tf

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE medicines are tendered for the use of the afflicted, in the confident belief that they are well adapted to their manifold and unwelcome duties. In purifying the springs and elements of life, and in giving them a full renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they act separately and
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the walls of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly collecting around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse them and leave collected masses behind as to produce future costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular practitioners, whose famine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quack medicines—no medicine prepared and unaided to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the preceding organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, nourishing every part of the system, and triumphantly unfurls the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Distress, Anxiety, Lowness and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Tetterous Sores, Pimples, Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Bad Blood, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and numerous other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been more eminently successful: so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost exclusively prescribe them.
MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, compiled as a domestic guide to health.—This work is now published, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, and contains a number of fine engravings explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons meeting families. Persons must procure the genuine, and the signature of Wright & Co. Agents for each box of Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
For sale by Mr. M'Gilvary agents generally.
These Valuable Medicines can also be had of
T. J. HOLTON.
Charlotte, N. C.